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5 RUSSIANS IN U.N. ARE OUSTED BY U.S.

Diplomats Among 25 Expelled — Soviet May Retaliate

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UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 14 — The State Department announced today that the remaining Soviet diplomats ordered expelled by the Reagan Administration must leave the United States by Sunday.

According to an official at the United States Mission to the United Nations, 5 of the 25 diplomats originally named are still here but they are expected to depart by tomorrow.

A leading Soviet official, asked if his country would carry out an earlier threat to retaliate against the United States for the expulsions, said, "The retaliation will be made." He did not elaborate further.

With the departure of the remaining Russians, the Soviet Union will be in full compliance with an American order that 25 diplomats attached to the Soviet Mission leave the country. The Administration has identified the 25 as members of the K.G.B., the Soviet intelligence agency, and the G.R.U., the Soviet military intelligence agency.

It was not immediately clear why the Russians had abandoned their efforts

to contest the order.

United Nations lawyers had ruled that the expulsion order was illegal and said disagreements over the size of a mission should be negotiated between the two sides. Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar has called on the United States to offer proof on a case-by-case basis that the 25 Russians were engaged in improper activities.

The Russians could have tried to fight the American expulsion order by asking the United Nations to convene a three-member arbitration panel to set-

tle the dispute.

Soviet compliance with the expulsion order should not be viewed as a gesture of cooperation with the United States in the aftermath of the Iceland summit, one Reagan Administration official said. Rather, he said, it indicates an unwillingness to risk exposing some diplomats who may be carrying out illegal activities and follows a traditional pattern of Soviet behavior.

"This is hardly evidence of the Soviets willingness to cooperate with us," said the official. "For years, whenever we have fingered an East European as being naughty, they may complain but they send him home."

Soviet officials have refused to admit publicly that they will comply with the order, and their motives remain unclear.

Extended to Oct. 19

"We have informed the Soviets that our order that 25 Soviet U.N. personnel must leave the U.S. stands," Pete Martinez, a State Department spokesman, said in Washington. "The Soviets have said that they will comply with our request but asked for an extension to Oct. 19 so that those five remaining could depart on the next scheduled Aeroflot flight."

"As a gesture of good will, we granted their request."

According to a spokesman at the United States mission, "The Soviets have told us that by tomorrow morning, they will all be gone."

At a news conference today, Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Vladimir F. Petrovsky repeated charges that the expulsion order was "unlawful," adding that the two sides had not agreed on how to resolve the issue in Iceland.

Asked afterward whether the Russians would carry out a threat to retaliate made by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, Mr. Petrovsky replied, "Surely, surely. It's quite clear. So the retaliation will be made."

There was considerable confusion today about how many of the Russians on the original list of 25 were still in the United States. Until today, it was presumed that 11 remained, but one American official said today that six Russians on the list left.

According to Administration officials, these 11 include Valery I. Savchenko, listed as a counselor and said to be the K.G.B. station chief, and Vladislav B. Skvortsov, a senior counselor said to be the G.R.U. station chief. Others said to be K.G.B. agents are: Gennadi P. Tarasov, a Middle East specialist and adviser in the Security Council; Vladimir I. Pustovolov, an attaché; Sergei M. Mezentshev, a first secretary; Valery I. Anikeyev, a counselor; Viktor V. Sbirunov, a first secretary; Leonardas A. Janavicius, a second secretary; Gennadi F. Voitenkov, an attaché, and Aleksandr N. Ushakov, a first secretary. Gennadi M. Ryabkov, a first secretary, is said to be a G.R.U. agent.

The names of the 14 others were not made public.

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